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LAST ISSUE

Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-96-160

Friday

16 August 1996

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Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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CONTENTS

16 August 1996

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Inter-African Affairs: ECOWAS Committee of Nine Meeting on Liberia Begins <i>[Lagos TV]</i>	1
Inter-African Affairs: Regional Technical Committee To Supervise Burundi Sanctions <i>[Dar es Salaam Radio]</i>	1

CENTRAL AFRICA

Burundi

Burundi: Buyoya Addresses Nation on Government, Economy <i>[Bujumbura Radio]</i>	2
Burundi: Nyangoma—Talks With Buyoya 'Out of the Question' <i>[Paris International]</i>	3
Burundi: UN Issues Report on 1993 Killings; Rebel Attacks Reported <i>[AFP]</i>	4

Rwanda

Rwanda: TPR Charges Former Officials for Genocide <i>[AFP]</i>	5
--	---

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Ethiopia: Nation's Somali Region Supports Army's Action in Somalia <i>[Addis Ababa Radio]</i> ..	6
Ethiopia: Army Claims Killing 232 Fundamentalists in Somalia <i>[AFP]</i>	6

Tanzania

Tanzania: Defense Minister Says Army To Monitor Burundi Sanctions <i>[Dar es Salaam Radio]</i>	6
--	---

Uganda

Uganda: Museveni, Rwandan President Discuss Burundi Sanctions <i>[Kampala Radio]</i>	6
--	---

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa: PAGAD Member Threatens Press With Violence <i>[SAPA]</i>	8
South Africa: PAGAD Leader Granted Bail on Sedition Charge <i>[SAPA]</i>	8
South Africa: South African Press Review for 15 Aug <i>[BUSINESS DAY 15 Aug, etc.]</i>	8

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Angola: Radio—Government Deploying Special Forces in Lunda <i>[Jamba Voz da Resistencia Radio]</i>	10
--	----

Zambia

Zambia: Foreign Minister Announces Sanctions Imposed on Burundi <i>[ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL 16 Aug]</i>	10
---	----

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Angola: Radio—Government Deploying Special Forces in Lunda <i>[Jamba Voz da Resistencia Radio]</i>	11
--	----

Zambia

Zambia: Foreign Minister Announces Sanctions Imposed on Burundi <i>[ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL 16 Aug]</i>	11
---	----

Inter-African Affairs: ECOWAS Committee of Nine Meeting on Liberia Begins

AB1508223096 Lagos NTA Television Network in English 2000 GMT 15 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A meeting of foreign ministers of the Committee of Nine on the Liberian peace initiative began today at the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] Secretariat in Abuja under the chairmanship of Nigeria's Chief Tom Ikimi. In a statement, the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] field commander, Nigeria's Major General Victor Malu, said the West African peace troop requires 8,000 soldiers, adequate logistics, and the cooperation of all factions to restore peace in Liberia. Correspondent Yusuf Adi has that report.

[Begin recording] [Adi] ECOMOG field commander, Major General Victor Malu, told the foreign affairs ministers that although there are reports of pockets of abductions and murders of innocent civilians in Monrovia, the troop has intensified street patrols in the capital city. Gen. Malu emphasized that strategies must be mapped out to ensure compliance in the disarmament process, and called on neighboring countries to uphold the embargo in the sale and passage of arms and ammunition. He said the faction leaders must be made to return stolen or looted goods, especially weapons.

[The] chairman at the meeting, Nigeria's Chief Tom Ikimi, had outlined the agenda to include the extension of the lifespan of the Abuja peace agreement, the status of Monrovia, disarmament, the strengthening of ECOMOG, and democratization in Liberia. He implored the gathering to faithfully put together what he called a last timeframe under which to restore peace in Liberia.

[Ikimi] A true test of our genuineness would include the extent to which we the member states of ECOWAS will put together and faithfully implement a realistic purpose which will facilitate the attainment of peace and stability in Liberia within a realistic and indeed the last timeframe.

[Adi] A special representative of the UN secretary general, Ambassador Anthony Nyaki, said faction leaders have set a track record of being consistently unable to fulfill promises to cease fire, adding that if they cooperate meaningfully toward peace there might be consideration of assistance from the international community.

The executive secretary of ECOWAS, Mr. Edouard Benjamin, implored the Liberian faction leaders to take advantage of the solidarity and commitment of the subregional body in returning peace to Liberia.

The meeting was convened to update the Abuja peace agreement signed last year and is preparatory to a meeting of nine heads of state on Liberia scheduled for Saturday [17 August] this week in Abuja. [end recording]

Inter-African Affairs: Regional Technical Committee To Supervise Burundi Sanctions

EA1508201196 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania External Service in English 1600 GMT 15 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] East and central African countries are to form a regional technical committee to supervise the implementation of economic sanctions against the Burundi military regime led by Major Pierre Buyoya. In an interview in Dodoma today, the Prime Minister, Mr. Frederick Sumaye, said the committee will be charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the sanctions against Burundi were effectively working. He said the committee will also plug loopholes of sanctions-busting.

Premier Sumaye said the regional technical committee, which is due to hold its first meeting in the Ugandan capital, Kampala, tomorrow, will draw its members from national technical committees already in place in the countries of east and central Africa which have imposed economic sanctions against Burundi.

Yesterday, the government announced [the] formation of its national technical committee to oversee the implementation of sanctions against Burundi. Mr. Sumaye said the committee is composed of officials from different ministries and departments, to be coordinated by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Relations.

Mr. Sumaye said there are strong indicators that sanctions imposed on Burundi by the countries of the Great Lakes were already dealing a big blow to the economy of Burundi. He said hundreds of tonnes of Burundi cargo, which included fertilizers, salt, and petroleum products, were piled up at the Dar es Salaam Harbor and at the Tanzania-Burundi border.

Burundi**Burundi: Buyoya Addresses Nation on Government, Economy**

EA1508195996 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 14 Aug 96

[Address to the nation by Burundian President Pierre Buyoya; place and date not given — live or recorded]

[FBIS Translated Text] Dear compatriots, on 25 July 1996, the patriotic forces entrusted me with the delicate mission of redressing the Burundian nation, which was on the path of a real descent to hell. Millions of Burundians expressed relief. Hope was restored. Horizons were opened to many of our compatriots.

But one could note that here and there, both inside and outside the country, there was questioning, doubts about our true intentions. We would like, therefore, to reiterate to them that our firm intention is to put an end to the massacres, to the genocide, to the gradual decay and degradation of the Burundian state and nation. That is why our priorities remain as follows: to reestablish peace, to restore democracy through a deep national debate, to rehabilitate justice, to eradicate impunity, and to rehabilitate the economy.

Dear compatriots, I am speaking today to stress to the entire Burundian people, to all our near and distant partners, the main direction of the program of the transitional government.

First, we heard questions and speculation on the duration of the transitional period. For our part, we think that a period of three years will be enough to implement our program. That will depend on several factors. However, what is important is the support and the commitment of the Burundian people to face the serious challenge [words indistinct]: to lay the very foundations of the Burundian nation through a definitive reconciliation between all [words indistinct].

What are the main lines of our transitional program? First, we believe that the restoration of state authority is a prerequisite to our task of safeguarding the nation. Restoring state authority is first and foremost to work for reestablishing security. We call upon the Burundian people to [passage indistinct], to dissociate themselves from wrongdoers and criminals. We call upon them not to lend their ears to their requests and their lies. We hereby reiterate our call to the government, to all the officials [words indistinct], to all the leaders of the civil society to focus all their efforts on actions geared toward the restoration of peace, the mobilization (?of the people) [words indistinct].

To restore state authority, we also intend to rehabilitate the security forces who constitute the key to all

the activities related to reestablishing security. The ultimate objective here is to strengthen trust among the various partners involved in security matters. We shall do everything to reinforce discipline, rigor, and professional ethics within bodies charged with keeping security. Needless to say, the latter will be given appropriate material and human resources [passage indistinct].

To restore state authority amounts to ending blind violence, uprooting the currently spreading phenomena of impunity and corruption. Restoring state authority is also restoring discipline among young people, returning to the right path all those who have taken the path of crime and delinquency. Our wish is to see them (?involving themselves) in the huge [words indistinct] (?reconciliation) to restore state authority, to reactivate the administrative machinery at all levels so that it becomes a strong [word indistinct] from which the State exerts its [words indistinct].

Second, we firmly resolve to launch a frank and honest dialogue with all those who made their claims by taking up arms. We would hereby like to reiterate that commitment and our determination not to shy away from that. One thing however: We call upon those who are knifing the Burundian people in the back to give up violence and the ideology of genocide. It is only under that specific condition that we stretch our arms out to them for constructive dialogue.

To our near and distant partners, we call on them to trust us. However, we would not like them to impose on us the pattern for the dialogue. We shall ourselves find the best way, a way which takes into account our dignity and that of the Burundian people. We shall use our partners' experiences and know-how.

The third point of our transitional government is to hold a national debate open to all trends. The aim is to create a national consensus on issues upon which the future of the Burundian people rely. That consensus will be built through a national debate gathering together all Burundians of all ethnic groups and of all trends without any form of exclusion. Some of these issues, like security, justice, or the defining of democratic institutions suitable for our country, have already been identified. The other issues will be tackled by Burundians themselves.

In the shortest term, we will update the structures in charge of the preparation of that debate which is supposed to begin some time in November this year. Already, however, we would like to stress that the transitional National Assembly will be the main avenue for the debate in question.

The fourth main point of our program is about economic and social recovery for our country. With the present

economy experiencing constant degradation, noting how important are the economic infrastructures which have been damaged and destroyed during the current crisis, given the distortions caused to our social and human fabric — witnessed by the inhuman conditions under which displaced people and refugees are living — our country appears like a vessel sinking into abyss. We therefore will seal in the gaps in order to refloat, in order for the state to recover the means necessary for it to take action, in order for our citizens to acquire the minimum necessary for their living and for reactivating economic growth, in order finally to restore dignity to our compatriots who are displaced people and refugees.

The task at hand is a huge, tiresome one but a noble and exalting one. Our hard-working people will win that challenge. We trust them. We call on international solidarity to back them with their support. Dear compatriots, these are the challenges, these are the objectives. But what are the means at our disposal to win these challenges? First of all you have the transitional government, which we believe is abreast of these challenges. We have called on that government to get down to work serving the people, to serve the state. Then we will have the transitional National Assembly: It will be more efficient and representative, and will be based on the current National Assembly. It will be a broader one, because it will include the various political trends, civil society, and other groups — socioprofessional ones.

It is appropriate to stress that the Burundian people do not want a deadlock-generating institution, as was the case in the recent past. The Burundian people want that institution to be more reassuring, more committed to the task of reconstruction and national reconciliation. Given the paramount role of the National Assembly in national recovery, we intend to have it operational by the beginning of September 1996.

Regarding political parties, the majority of which have become sanctuaries of political-ethnic confrontations and permanent causes of the failure of the state, they will remain suspended until the National Debate ends. Nonetheless, in line with our principle that all political trends must be given consideration, the political parties can serve as references for establishing institutions and holding fora like the National Debate.

In addition to the transitional government and the transitional National Assembly, we will set up a council of Bashingantahe [wise elders] to assist the president of the Republic and the government in the huge task of conducting debates on the major issues of national interest. It will be a consultative council.

Dear compatriots, this is the main program that we have committed ourselves to implement. It is our

program and yours as well. We shall implement it together. I encourage you to be courageous, and to show selflessness and patience as well. The future of the Burundian nation depends on it.

In our huge task, we shall need international solidarity, particularly from our neighbors, along our path to peace and economic recovery. Their solidarity will provide great support at the time of dialogue, during the national debate and during the fulfillment of economic and social activities. It is our wish that we should start discussions in the very near future on the roles we will all play. In particular, we address international organizations, the United Nations, and the OAU and states such as the United States, the European Community, subregional countries, the mediator, Julius Nyerere, the Carter Center, and all other partners who have always shown their concern for the Burundian people. We would hereby like to express our commitment to respect the period of three years as a transitional period. If our program should be implemented before the deadline, the period will be shortened accordingly.

Dear compatriots, the mission assigned to the transitional government is to lead our people (?in the right direction), to constitute a solid basis for the Burundian nation and its future. That is why the program is a middle ground in which all sons and daughters have a place. We reach out to all who would like to exclude themselves so that they join us in this salutary action because the 25 July changeover, we reiterate, has no aim other than to stop the chaos, in short to save the state and the Burundian nation in order to beat a smooth path toward peace and democracy shaped by and for Burundians. We know that the program is a challenge. We shall realize it under difficult conditions. Some people will hinder us and we know it but the important thing is that we know where we are going. For the rest we shall adapt our behavior to the circumstances.

We solemnly call on all Burundians, inside and outside the country, to take part in the program of public salvation. All of us, hand in hand, with our partners' support, must seize the opportunity and succeed in the challenge of rebuilding the Burundian nation on stronger foundations.

Thank you.

Burundi: Nyangoma—Talks With Buyoya 'Out of the Question'

LD1608082596 Paris Radio France International in French 0630 GMT 16 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Yesterday, Major Pierre Buyoya reiterated his offer of talks with the armed groups,

including Leonard Nyangoma, leader of the Hutu rebels. The leader of the CNDD, the National Council for the Defense of Democracy, has ignored this offer. Buyoya, according to him, is a putschist to whom one would not talk. His exclusive interview was conducted by Jean Karim Fall:

[Begin Nyangoma recording] I will never agree to take part in a debate organized by a putschist. Nobody has given Buyoya a mandate to speak on behalf of the Burundi people or on behalf of any institution. We think — as we have always said — that Buyoya is a putschist and he is not the president of the Republic. Talks are out of the question as far as I am concerned, now or during the three or five-year transition. We are determined to continue the fight against all the putschists, including Buyoya, until we attain our goal, that is the reestablishment of democracy in Burundi, and the reestablishment of constitutional legality and the state of law. [end recording].

This was Leonard Nyangoma, who rejects dialogue with the regime that took power in the coup of 25 July.

As for the FRODEBU [Front for Democracy in Burundi], the party of the overthrown president, Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, it rejects the three-year transition program proposed by Buyoya on 14 August. FRODEBU spokesman Jean Ndikumana said that any member of the party who agrees to join the parliament or transitional national assembly will be expelled from the FRODEBU.

Burundi: UN Issues Report on 1993 Killings; Rebel Attacks Reported

AB1508172396 Paris AFP in English
1655 GMT 15 Aug 96

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Bujumbura, 15 Aug (AFP) — The Burundian Army reacted with virtual indifference Thursday [15 August] to a UN report questioning the role of highly placed military officers of the current regime in the murder of the country's first Hutu president in 1993.

The 71-page report published Wednesday concludes that the assassination of Melchior Ndadaye was planned in advance as part of a coup "by officers highly placed in the line of command of the Burundian Army."

Although the report fails to produce enough evidence to proceed with prosecution, it nevertheless points an accusatory finger at Colonel Jean Bikomagu, the Tutsi military chief of staff at the time of the 1993 coup who still holds that post in the new regime of Pierre Buyoya. Buyoya became president of this central African nation following a military-backed coup on July 25.

"If there are people who are implicated, let them be tried. But as long as the judiciary has not made a ruling, we cannot say anything," said Lieutenant Colonel Longin Minani, spokesman for the Tutsi-dominated Army. "Let an international tribunal come and judge this case. If some soldiers are punished, no problem," he added.

The five-man UN commission of enquiry also found that the massacres that followed the 1993 coup constituted "acts of genocide against the Tutsi minority" instigated by officials of the Hutu-dominated FRODEBU [Front for Democracy in Burundi] party. But the commission decided that insufficient evidence existed concerning both the assassination and the massacres "to identify the persons that should be brought to justice for the acts to which these conclusions refer."

The fact that the report admits it has insufficient evidence for prosecution possibly accounts for the equanimity with which it was received.

The United Nations' failure to launch specific proceedings will be a relief for the Burundi regime, which is eager to avoid further international condemnation in the wake of last month's coup.

Economic sanctions imposed by some of its neighbours are already biting hard on a population that has largely abandoned agricultural production due to the conflict between ethnic Hutus and Tutsis. However, the first aid convoy of the UN's World Food Programme arrived in the north of the country Thursday from Tanzania: Seven lorry-loads of beans destined for starving sections of the Burundian population as well as the 45,000 refugees who have fled ethnic slaughter in neighboring Rwanda.

Negotiations are under way to allow the shipment of further food aid from Tanzania, one of six countries that has imposed an economic blockade on Burundi in protest at the Buyoya regime.

Meanwhile, Burundi's principal route north from the capital to Rwanda was blocked in two places Thursday by rebel attacks, according to the Army. Reporters travelling the road observed that all the settlements along it for a distance of 50 kilometres (30 miles) north of Bujumbura had been abandoned.

Military roadblocks have been erected in places, but the hilly terrain with plenty of cover makes the tortuous route susceptible to ambushes, and a number of wrecks line [as received] the highway bear witness to previous attacks.

Interethnic killing has left tens of thousands dead in Burundi over the past three years, in a conflict that has pitched the mostly Tutsi army against Hutu rebels.

However, since Buyoya took power three weeks ago, little activity by the Hutu rebels has been reported.

Rwanda

Rwanda: TPR Charges Former Officials for Genocide

AB1508140096 Paris AFP in French
1052 GMT 15 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Text] Nairobi, 15 Aug (AFP) — The international Criminal Tribunal on Rwanda (TPR) announced today that it has charged Colonel Theoneste Bagosora, a Rwandan who is being detained in Cameroon and considered in Kigali as one of the supposed principal leaders of the 1994 genocide in Rwanda. Ntagerura, another Rwandan, who was the minister of transport during the massacres and who is being detained in Cameroon, has also been charged by the TPR. The two men will be transferred to the TPR's prison in Arusha (northern Rwanda), "as soon as the Cameroonian president authorizes their transfer," Mrs. Beatrice Lacoste, the TPR's spokesperson, explained.

The indictment of the two men by the TPR, which was announced on 9 August by Richard Goldstone, the TPR's attorney, was confirmed by the Swedish judge, Lennart Aspegren, a magistrate at the TPR's court of first instance.

Two other Rwandans detained in Cameroon were indicted last month. They are Ferdinand Nahimana, one of the founders of the Mille Collines Radio and Television Network, and Colonel Anatole Nsengiyumva, former head of the Military Intelligence and a presumed member of the "death squad."

Early June, the transfer of these four men was said to be imminent by the TPR, but the legal procedures became slower than envisaged.

Bagosora, 55, former permanent undersecretary at the Rwandan Ministry of Defense, and Ntagerura, 46, are indicted for genocide and crimes against humanity.

Bagosora is being indicted for committing serious international human rights violations throughout the Rwandan territory in 1994.

After the death on 6 April of the Hutu president, Juvenal Habyarimana, who was killed when his plane was gunned down on his arrival in Kigali, Colonel Bagosora assumed the "de facto" control of military and political affairs in Rwanda, the TPR recalled.

Bagosora, who was also demanded by Belgium and Rwanda, was arrested last March in Yaounde on the basis of an international arrest warrant issued against him in May 1995 by the Belgian courts of law, which wanted to try him for his alleged responsibility in the death of 10 Belgian UN troops who were killed by Rwandan soldiers on 7 April 1994. The TPR, however, asked for the opening of a judicial enquiry into the case and in July, Belgium decided not to proceed with the case.

From April to July 1994, at least 500,000 Tutsis and moderate Hutus were massacred by Hutu extremists. None of the killers has been tried yet.

Created in 1994 by a UN Security Council resolution, the TPR, whose headquarters is in Arusha, is charged with trying the main people responsible for the genocide. Three suspects are already in detention in the TPR prison in Arusha and are due to be tried as of late September.

Concurrently, Rwanda also intends to try those who took part in the genocide. A bill was adopted in this regard last week by the Rwandan Parliament but it is expected to be ratified again by the Constitutional Court.

Over 80,000 Rwandan Hutus are currently detained in Rwandan prisons and cells. They are almost all accused of genocide by the Kigali authorities.

Ethiopia**Ethiopia: Nation's Somali Region Supports Army's Action in Somalia***EA1508114696 Addis Ababa Radio Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 14 Aug 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Ethiopia Somali Regional State's Council [Region Five in eastern Ethiopia] has stated its support and said it would stand alongside the Ethiopian National Defense Force [NDF], who took action over the weekend against the terrorist group which had been trying to unleash terror and destabilize the peace and security of the country.

The council in its statement issued today said the group being supported by internal forces that support its destructive mission had been carrying out various attacks on the public and various development projects in the regional state, so as to destabilize the peace and stability of the region. As a consequence very many compatriots have been affected.

The council said it was satisfied by the NDF's successful and victorious counterattack against the antipeace and antidevelopment groups. The council in its statement also ascertained that the people and the region as a whole would stand alongside the NDF in its future and continuous actions and stated its readiness to give any popular support that may be requested by the NDF at any time, the ETHIOPIAN NEWS AGENCY reported.

Ethiopia: Army Claims Killing 232 Fundamentalists in Somalia*AB1508115096 Paris AFP in English 1119 GMT 15 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Addis Ababa, Aug 15 (AFP) — The Ethiopian army has claimed that it killed 232 fundamentalists and destroyed three military camps during its military operation in Somalia last week, Ethiopian television said.

The television, citing a government spokesman, said Wednesday [14 August] that several fundamentalists were injured in the operation and about a dozen were taken prisoner.

It showed footage of the bodies of the victims and said 18 of them looked like they were of Arab origin.

The military operation took place in southwest Somalia where the movement al-Itihad al-Islam is based. The movement seeks independence for the Ethiopian province of Ogaden, bordering Somalia and Kenya, which is populated mainly by ethnic Somalis and has claimed responsibility for bomb blasts in Ethiopian ho-

tels and the attempted assassination of a government minister.

Tanzania**Tanzania: Defense Minister Says Army To Monitor Burundi Sanctions***EA1508200896 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania Network in Swahili 0400 GMT 15 Aug 96*

[FBIS Translated Text] The government has said that the Tanzania People's Defense Force is ready to cooperate with citizens in combating thugs who are molesting people in border areas. Mr. Edgar Maokola Majogo, the minister of defense and national service, replying to questions from MP's who contributed to a debate on budgetary estimates for his ministry, said if leaders of these areas find that the trouble caused by the thugs continues, they can contact Army commanders to help them curb it. MP's from border areas, particularly those with many refugees, complained that citizens have been molested by armed thugs some of whom are presumed to have [word indistinct].

On the issue of Burundi, Mr. Majogo said that the Army will henceforth control the entry of equipment, as well as air space, water, and land borders in order to render the sanctions imposed on Burundi successful.

Contributing to the speech, MP's advised the government to use Army experts in various fields, particularly during this period of peace to enable them to contribute toward achieving development in the country. They said the Army has highly qualified experts in the sectors of road construction and agriculture, and should be given adequate means (?of carrying out this work).

The MP's also called on the government to take rapid steps to revive national service with the aim of providing employment for youths who complete high school education in the country.

Parliament approved the budget estimates of the ministry amounting to (?20) billion shillings.

Uganda**Uganda: Museveni, Rwandan President Discuss Burundi Sanctions***EA1508140896 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1000 GMT 15 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Presidents Yoweri Museveni and Pasteur Bizimungu of Rwanda have reiterated their determination to maintain sanctions against Burundi. The two heads of State made the reiteration in speeches they delivered at a State dinner hosted by President

Museveni to President Bizimungu at the Sheraton Hotel, Kampala, last evening.

In his speech, President Museveni said that Uganda is in cooperation with the Governments of Rwanda, Tanzania, Kenya, Eritrea and Ethiopia, and that it is in close contact with other African countries — including South Africa — to support new African political players who are working hard to give African societies dignity. He explained that the East African regional state[s] took a common stand against Burundi, because it wanted to give them back [as heard] from the regional decision of democratic process to the law of the jungle. President Museveni called on leaders of Burundi to come up and solve their country's problems before it becomes complicated. Mr Museveni stressed that Africans fought colonialism in order to become sovereign states where

the will of the masses is respected, and not to be ruled by military adventurers or gangsters.

Turning to Uganda and Rwanda relations [as heard], Mr. Museveni said that the two states are culturally, linguistically, and historically linked, and that is for this reason, among others, that they must work together to develop themselves. Mr Museveni said that the new political forces in Uganda and Rwanda cannot afford to behave like the old chiefs who led their countries to be conquered by colonialists, because instead of uniting themselves against these colonialists, they were busy fighting against one another. The president said that Mr. Bizimungu's visit will be used to promote trade between the two states, as well as strengthening sanctions against Burundi.

South Africa: PAGAD Member Threatens Press With Violence*MB1508142796 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1342 GMT 15 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Aug 15 SAPA — People Against Gangsterism and Drugs [PAGAD] members again threatened the media on Thursday [15 August], claiming they distorted the facts.

A reporter outside the Wynberg Magistrate's Court was told by a PAGAD member that 3000 people had arrived to support PAGAD leader Nadthmie Edries, who has been charged with sedition.

When the reporter disputed the figure, the PAGAD member threatened to have him killed. He warned the reporter not to set foot on the Cape Flats again.

One obviously emotional elderly man said: "I am 66 years old, I can now die. Let me shoot the white liberal press."

South Africa: PAGAD Leader Granted Bail on Sedition Charge*MB1508143196 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1353 GMT 15 Aug 96*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Cape Town Aug 15 SAPA — A leader of the Cape Flats vigilante group People Against Gangsterism and Drugs [PAGAD], Moegamat Nadthmie Edries, was on Thursday [15 August] granted R10000 [rand] bail in the Wynberg Magistrate's Court, where he appeared on a charge of sedition.

He was warned he would be re-arrested should he violate his stringent bail conditions.

Magistrate Susan Smith postponed the case to September 17.

The conditions include that Edries arrive for his second court appearance and that he refrain from communication with witnesses for the prosecution.

He also has to report to the Claremont police station between 8am and 10am daily, and may not participate in or organize, support or attend any unlawful activities of PAGAD, including marches, gatherings or meetings designed to achieve an unlawful purpose.

Edries told the court he had appointed two legal representatives and no longer needed the services of attorney Mogamat Esau.

When Esau remarked how unusual it was for an accused to have two legal representatives from two different firms, the one newly-appointed attorney, Nazeem Ebrahim, said it was very much the same as OJ Simp-

son's case. Simpson had numerous legal representatives while he faced charges relating to the death of his wife.

"We are all familiar with the trial of OJ Simpson who had no less than five counsel representing him on various aspects," Ebrahim said.

When State prosecutor Mike Stowe told the court that the police investigation was likely to last six to nine months, Ebrahim said Edries would rely on his constitutional right to demand a speedy trial.

Ebrahim said the reason for the change in legal representation was that he and Zahir Williams had represented Edries on different charges in the Athlone Magistrate's Court, including the unlawful discharging of a firearm, all relating to the sedition charge.

Ebrahim and Williams were therefore well acquainted with the predicament of the accused.

A crowd outside the court dispersed peacefully after Edries was whisked away by masked PAGAD members.

South Africa: South African Press Review for 15 Aug*MB1508135596*

[FBIS Report]

BUSINESS DAY

Criticism of Council 'Milking' Law-Abiding Ratepayers — Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 15 August in a page-12 editorial comments on the "rumblings from Johannesburg's northern suburbs" over new rates increases, saying the "danger of a revolt" is emerging. "Resentment over the size of the increases has been inflamed by two considerations. The first is that suburban residents already detect a deterioration in municipal services and believe standards will drop further. They contend they are paying more and more for less and less. Then there is deep scepticism over the proposed equitable extension of rates to black areas." BUSINESS DAY concludes that "in a context where Johannesburg competes for investment with other cities, the alternative — endlessly milking the law-abiding — must in time backfire. If it wants golden eggs to redistribute, the council must take care to keep the goose in good health."

BEELD

State Must Work With Community Against Crime — The declaration by the action group People Against Gangsterism and Drugs, PAGAD, of "a holy war against drugs and gangs", and the "tremendous support PAGAD is receiving from ordinary people", has created

a nasty problem for the government and the police," according to a page-8 editorial in Johannesburg **BEELD** in Afrikaans of 13 August. Much of the group's frustration stems from the fact that "the people know who these gangs are who spread the drugs", but that "the police are not taking fast enough or effective action against them." While PAGAD cannot be allowed to act against the gangs, "the government and the police ought to join forces with them against a common enemy — drug dealing gangs and other criminals."

PAGAD's actions have focussed the country's attention on a specific crime problem, but "the unpleasant fact" is that "there is no community in South Africa today without a serious crime problem of one kind or another." It is necessary for the government and the police to "move closer to the ordinary, law-abiding people and join forces with them before they unilaterally declare war against criminals."

Angola

Angola: Radio—Government Deploying Special Forces in Lunda

MB1608072896 *Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese* 0600 GMT 16 Aug 96

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] [passage omitted] Silva Aleluia, the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockrel correspondent for Lunda Norte and Lunda Sul Provinces reports that the government has intensified its flights to the area of (Cabuco), in the Lunda region. Those flights are ferrying war materiel, troops — particularly special forces — and Namibian citizens to the area.

On 14 August alone there were 11 flights to Canfunfo [name as heard], four in the day and seven at night.

A total of 215 special forces belonging to the [name indistinct] group were deployed in the area of Camissungu on 8 August. They are there for an eventual attack on the areas of Capaia and Chingulo, on the left bank of Chicapa River. [passage omitted]

Zambia

Zambia: Foreign Minister Announces Sanctions Imposed on Burundi

MB1608083696 *Lusaka ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL in English* 16 Aug 96

[Report by Mutale Mwamba: "Zambia Imposes Sanctions on Burundi" — received via Internet]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Zambia has imposed sanctions on Burundi until the Military Government there gives

up power to a legitimate government, Foreign Affairs Minister, General Christon Tembo announced yesterday. General Tembo said Zambia had decided to temporarily sever all contact with Burundi, including Water, Air and Land communication. The action comes after other East and Central African countries had taken similar measures.

General Tembo said Zambia could not recognise the government of Burundi because it did not legitimately attain power.

"Zambia is committed to the principle that changes of Government should be done in accordance with accepted norms of international conduct and legality. We therefore will not recognise the regime of Major Pierre Buyoya which has been imposed on the people of Burundi through a military coup," he said.

He said Zambia's action was in support of the move taken by the leaders of the countries of the region at the Second Arusha Regional Summit on Burundi on 31 July.

"We shall continue to cooperate with countries of the great lakes region, the Organisation of African Unity and the United Nations in an effort to reinstate constitutional rule in Burundi. It is our hope that the military regime in Burundi will understand the seriousness of our intent and do everything possible to facilitate the country's return to legality and thereby bring to an end the sufferings of the people of Burundi without any unnecessary delay," he said.

He said other related ministries had been informed of the decision and have been asked to implement necessary measures that would effect the sanctions.

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